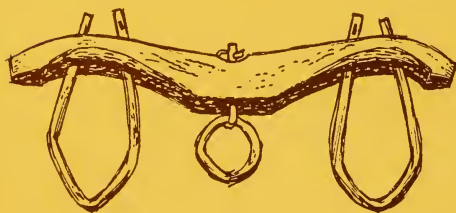


Memoirs of
Abraham Lincoln
In Edgar County, Illinois



LINCOLN ROOM

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY



MEMORIAL

the Class of 1901

founded by

HARLAN HOYT HORNER

and

HENRIETTA CALHOUN HORNER

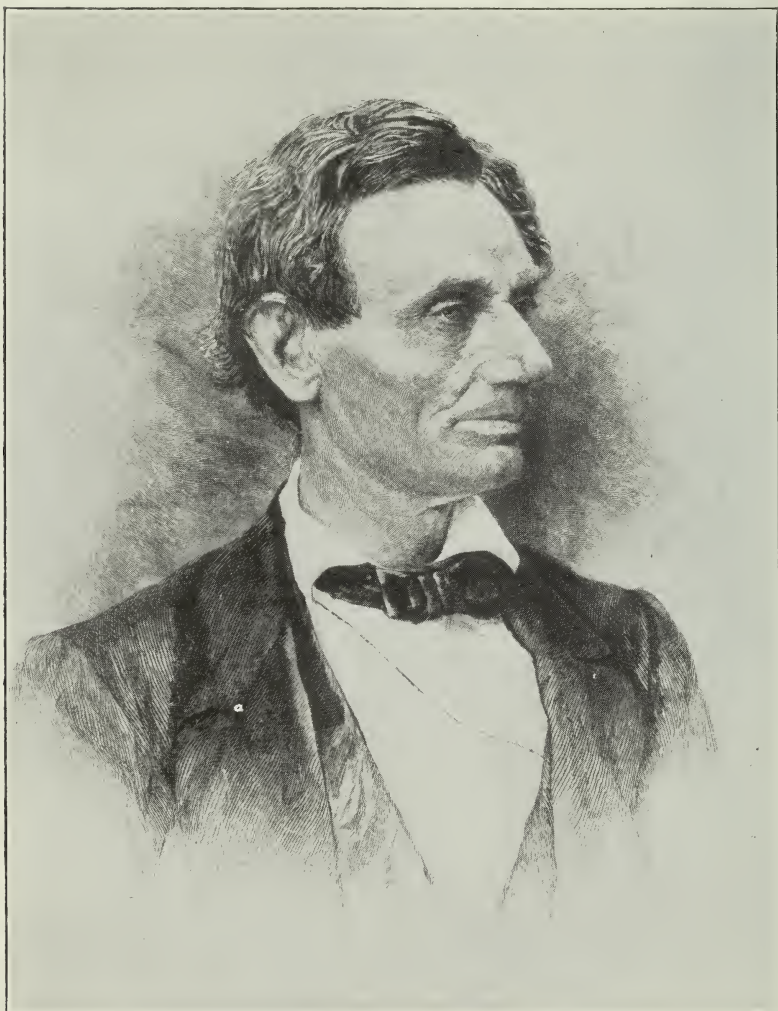
120

Dedicated to the memory of the men who practiced
law in Edgar County when Abraham Lincoln
traveled the Circuit of the Eighth
Judicial District.

Compiled by The Book Committee of
The Edgar County Historical Society.

MRS. WILLIAM T. SCOTT, President,
MRS. IVAN T. HOWARD, Secretary,
MRS. ARCHIE E. WOODS,
MRS. FRANK M. FOLEY,
MRS. E. O. LAUGHLIN.

Published by
The Edgar County Historical Society, 1925



MR. LINCOLN IN 1850

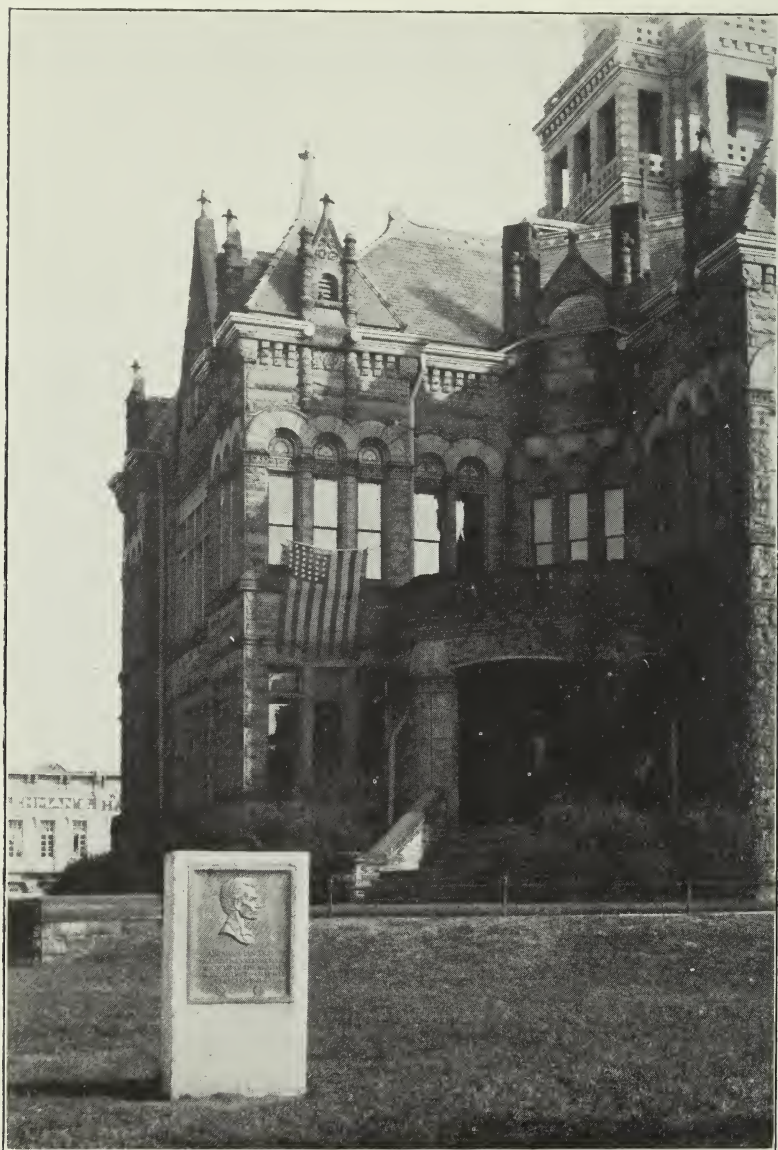
THE LINCOLN CIRCUIT

By E. O. Laughlin

In Springfield, where his ashes lie,
 A marble column rises high;
 To Springfield, year on year, there wends
 A caravan, that never ends,
 Of pilgrims, eager, come to pay
 Their homage to his sacred clay;
 And yet methinks the true estate
 Of Lincoln, humble, simple, great,
 Is better sensed in village street,
 Where once he loved to walk and greet
 In heartiness his fellows all,
 In mart, in courthouse, tavern hall.
 Methinks his spirit lingers where
 He lived and wrought. No sepulcher
 Of stately grandeur, cold and dim,
 Can hold the human heart of him.

The little towns, the county seats,
 With dreaming squares and idling streets,
 Plain homes of plainer pioneers,
 Unsung, yet hallowed through the years
 Because in distant times they saw
 Him come and go to practice law,
 Tell homely tales, crack homely jokes,
 And neighbor with the common "folks"—
 The little towns, the country roads,
 The woods, the prairies, the abodes
 Of humble men where malice fails
 And charity for all prevails—
 These are the shrines that still enfold
 The heart of Lincoln as of old.
 Whose living legend runneth thus:
We loved him; he was one of us.

(Published by permission of the Curtis Publishing Co.)



LINCOLN CIRCUIT MARKER IN EDGAR COUNTY COURT YARD.
UNVEILED FEBRUARY 12, 1922

THE LINCOLN CIRCUIT

Mrs. W. T. Scott

Some years ago, the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Champaign-Urbana, Springfield and Danville Chapters, became interested in marking the Lincoln Circuit when Judge Cunningham of Urbana, in an address before these chapters in the home of Mrs. George Busey of Urbana, November 11th, 1914, said his dearest dream was to mark the Lincoln Circuit.

These chapters determined to make that dream come true by marking the highway along which Mr. Lincoln traveled twice each year in his practice of law. This highway, from one county seat to another in the old Eighth Judicial District, has since that time, been known as the Lincoln Circuit.

To make possible this undertaking the records of the setting of the courts were consulted and it was found Abraham Lincoln rode this circuit regularly in the decade following his return from his one year's service in the house of Representatives of the United States Congress.

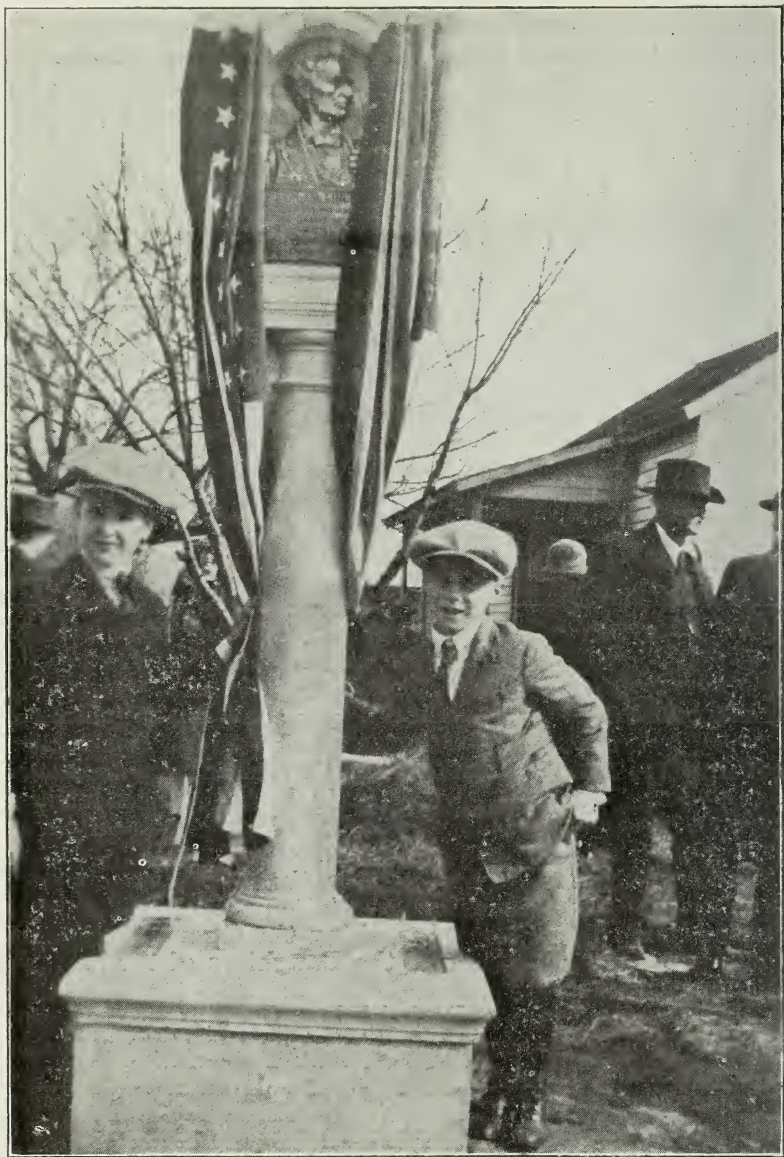
Eighteen Counties comprise this historic Circuit—Sangamon, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Logan, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Shelby, Moultrie, Macon, Christian, Menard, Mason and Livingston Counties.

Twice each year the judge of this district, Judge David Davis, together with lawyers practicing in the courts of these counties, would travel from one county seat to another following in the order given, spending one week in each court. All the lawyers of any prominence in this section of the country were in the band at one time or another, but Mr. Lincoln was the only one who always accompanied the Judge. Judge Cunningham of Urbana, was the last of these lawyers.

After the close of the World War, the real work was begun. The Lincoln Circuit Marking Association was organized; this organization had the work of marking the Circuit through the counties not having chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Soon after the Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter was organized, Mrs. John Adam Shank was appointed on the state committee to have charge of the work in this county. Through the untiring efforts of Miss Lotte Jones, State Chairman, Mrs. Shank, members of this chapter, with the financial assistance of the Board of Supervisors, the marking of the Lincoln Circuit through Edgar County was accomplished.

It was fitting that this memorial, out in the open, here in the heart of the nation, was financed by the people through the Board of Supervisors of each County, for Abraham Lincoln loved the people.



The county line marker between Vermilion and Edgar Counties was unveiled Nov. 13, 1923. Charles Harold on the left, of Vermilion County, and William Foley Clark on the right, of Edgar County, assisted with the ceremony of the unveiling. On this particular occasion about three thousand people were in attendance.

The County Seat Marker was designed by the late Henry Bacon, who was chosen by the government to design the famous Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C. We have in this marker not only Mr. Bacon's design, but the material used was his suggestion; while the tablet bearing the medallion head of Mr. Lincoln, was the work of Mr. George Lober, under which are the words—Abraham Lincoln traveled this way when he rode the Circuit of the old Eighth Judicial District 1847-1859.

Below are the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the monogram of the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association.

The county seat marker was unveiled at Paris, Edgar County, Feb. 12, 1922. On this occasion Mr. Allen D. Albert gave the address of the afternoon, the subject was "Lincoln as a Neighbor."

Mrs. William T. Scott of Chrisman, Regent of Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter, gave an address on the Lincoln Circuit. The memorial was unveiled by Mary Shelledy and Jane Rowe, descendants of prominent men of Mr. Lincoln's time, in Edgar County.

The Paris Band furnished patriotic music.

The County Limits Marker is of ornamental concrete, bearing the same tablet with the exception of the Lincoln head. This Marker was designed by Mr. Edgar Martin, State Architect of Illinois.

Before the County Limits Markers were placed, Mrs. Shank moved to Chicago and Mrs. William T. Scott was appointed on the state committee to have charge of the work in this county.

The County Limits Marker between Coles and Edgar Counties was dedicated June 5, 1923. The Gov. Edward Coles and the Sally Lincoln Chapters of Coles County and The Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter of Edgar County served a picnic dinner at the noon hour at the Greenwood school, the dedication following the dinner. Miss Ita Briscoe of Kansas, Regent of Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter, gave the opening address. Miss Lotte Jones, State Chairman, gave an address on the Lincoln Circuit. Mr. B. H. Pinnell, of Kansas, and Mr. Frank Van Sellar of Paris, each gave a short talk. Mrs. H. M. Rollins, Mrs. J. E. Robinson and Mrs. George Sitherwood, prominent D. A. R. of the Lincoln Circuit of McLean County, were present.

The County Limits Marker between Vermilion and Edgar Counties was unveiled Nov. 13, 1923. Mrs. C. E. Herrick, State Regent of Illinois, gave the first address; this was followed by Mr. Oliver Mann of Danville. Rev. Silas Wakefield of Chrisman, gave the address of the afternoon. His subject was "Lincoln, the Man for the Ages." Dedication and presentation of Guide Post by Miss Lotte Jones of Danville.

The Edgar County work of marking the Circuit was completed and at this time was accepted by Mr. B. H. Pinnell, who

represented the Edgar County Board of Supervisors. The school children of Ridgefarm marched in a body and assisted by singing three patriotic songs. The Ridgefarm Band also furnished some good music. Many prominent members of the Daughters of the American Revolution were present: Mrs. J. E. Robinson, State Regent of Daughters of the American Colonists and Mrs. Harold Medberry, State Chairman of Sons of the Republic.

Between these markers the telephone poles at all cross or diverging roads bear the emblem, a white circle with blue border, and the words in blue, Lincoln Circuit.

Just eighteen counties in the state had the honor of marking the circuit of the man who was the crowning glory of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, American.

May these monuments placed along the highway which Lincoln traveled speak in loud and clear tongue the gospel of Americanism.

To tell the story through all time of his aspirations, hopes, efforts and determination to do the right as God gave him the power to see the right, and to preserve the nation of our forefathers, dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal; these markers are jewels of history.

CIRCUIT COURT OF PARIS, ILL.

May Term 1852

James Dudley and Richard B. Sutherland vs John S. Hite and Alexander Mann. May Term 1852. Trespass.

Lawyers for Defendant—Linder and Lincoln.

Jury—Lawson Kimble, A. J. Fitzgerald, James P. Murphy, Hugh Daugherty, John Hunter, David Light, John Wimssett, Byron Boyd, James Clark, George Ewing, James M. McCowan and Samuel Ewing, who for verdict herein say we the jury, find the issue for the Plaintiff and assess their damage at one hundred and fifty dollars and whereupon Linder attorney for defendants, enters a motion for a new trial, which is granted by court.

1853—Lincoln, Plaintiff's attorney in case of James C. Hiltbert vs Jarole Dalson.

1852—October term—Lincoln for Plaintiff; Jesse K. Dubois vs James Nabb.

1852—Lincoln for Plaintiff; Sally Whitley vs M. K. Alexander and others.

1853—April—Lincoln for Plaintiff; Jesse Dubois vs James Nabb, Ejectment.

1853—April—Lincoln for Plaintiff; John Henderson vs William Reed. Assumpsit.

1853—April—Lincoln for Plaintiff; James C. Hillibert vs Jacob Dalson. Debt.

1853—Lincoln for Plaintiff; Levi James vs Bennett Redmon and others. Trespass.

1853—April—Blackburn, Lincoln and Steele for Plaintiff in case; John S. Burwell vs Joseph R. Dickenson, Adm. of Robert N. Dickenson, deceased, for debt. Plaintiff lost.

Edgar County

April 1853—Levi James vs Bennett Redmon, Smalwood Redmon and David Culbertson, Lincoln for Plaintiff. Trespass. Continued to October, 1853.

October 4, 1853—This day, October 4, 1853, came the Parties by their attorneys and issue being joined thereupon came a jury of twelve good and lawful men, towit: George W. Roberts, John Givens, Philip Chrisman, Asher Morton, N. B. Stage, John W. McConkey, Levi Bledsoe, James Ellege, Richard E. Tuley, A. C. Morton, Isaac Perisho and James Ewing, who after being elected, tried and sworn the truth to speak, upon the issue joined, upon their oaths do say: "We of the jury find the Defendants guilty and assess the Plaintiff's damages at \$112.00."

Therefore it is considered and adjudged by the Court, that the Plaintiff herein recover of the Defendants the said sum of One hundred and Twelve dollars damages as assessed by the jury aforesaid, together with the costs and charges herein by him expended about his suit, herein expended, by the Clerk to be taxed and that execution issue therefore, etc.

A FRIEND'S ENDORSEMENT

St. Louis

Feb. 5, 1862

To the President
of the U States

Dear Sir—

If the Tax Bill passes Congress & the state does not assume the direct Tax—which I hope she will—there will be I suppose an Assessor for the "Income or Specific Tax," to be appointed. I understand our friend George Rives of Edgar County desires the place

You know him as well as I do and it is probably superfluous to write this letter—He is a man of good sense and judgement and I should think would have a proper appreciation of the different values to put on property—

Mr. Rives has always since I knew him been a good politician—He has twice been endorsed by the people of Edgar for County Clerk.

I do not know who the applicants are but dont believe that there could be any objections to Mr. Rives suitability for the place. His appointment would I think give satisfaction

Your Friend

DAVID DAVIS



ABRAHAM LINCOLN	President
JOHN P. USHER.....	Secretary of Interior
RICHARD W. THOMPSON	Secretary of the Navy
JOHN SCHOFIELD.....	Supreme Judge of Illinois
ORLANDO B. FICKLIN.....	Congressman with Lincoln
ROBERT J. INGERSOL.....	Congressman
USHER F. LINDER	Congressman
SAMUEL H. TREAT	Federal Judge of Illinois
JOSEPH G. CANNON.....	Speaker of the House of Representatives

and many other prominent men practiced law in this
Edgar County Court, House.

LAWYERS' FEES SMALL IN 1842

It must be consoling to a multitude of young lawyers to know that at 38, Lincoln was willing to engage in the prosaic business of making collections at \$10 a case.

The following letter was written by Lincoln Feb. 11, 1842, from Springfield, where he was practicing law:

Envelopes were a part of the sheet on which the letter was written and were simply folded over the letter. This one discloses that the letter was written to G. B. Shelledy, Esq., of Paris, Edgar County, Illinois.

"Yours of the 10th is duly received. Judge Logan and myself are doing bussiness (Lincoln's error) together now and we are willing to attend each case you prepare and send us for \$10 (when there shall be no opposition) to be sent in advance or you to know that it is safe—(Lincoln at this time and always used a short dash for a period.) It takes \$5.75 of cost to start upon, that is, \$1.75 to clerk and \$2.00 to each of two publishers of papers—Judge Logan thinks it will take the balance of \$20—to carry a case through—This must be advanced from time to time as the services are performed as the officers will not act without—I do not know whether the bussiness (again) can be done in our names."

Thinking it may aid you a little I send you one of our blank forms of Petitions—It, you will see, is framed to be sworn to before the Federal court clerk, and, if your cases will have to be so far changed as to be sworn to before the clerk of your circuit court and his certificates must be accompanied with the official seal—The schedules, too, must be attended to—be sure that they contain the creditors names, their residences, the amounts due each, the debtors names, their residence, and the amounts they owe, also all property and where located."

Also be sure that the Schedules are signed by the applicants as well as the petitions.

Publication will have to be made here in one paper, and in one nearest the residence of the applicant. Write us in each case where the last advertisement is to be sent, whether to you or to what paper—"

I believe I have now said everything that can be of any advantage.

"Your friend, as ever,

"A. LINCOLN."

A TEST OF FRIENDSHIP

There were few people of Edgar County who were more intimately acquainted with the martyred Lincoln than Hon. Geo. W. Rives, now deceased. During the pioneer days, and up to 1860, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Rives were often thrown in each other's company during the sittings of the circuit court at Paris, and also during the political campaigns in the district.

An early friendship was thus formed by these men, which continued throughout the course of Mr. Lincoln's honored career until his untimely death. The intimacy was a lasting one, and was never tested but once.

During the summer of 1849, while a Member of Congress from the Seventh District of Illinois, Mr. Lincoln promised Mr. Rives to use his influence in securing him (Mr. Rives) an Indian agency or a land office in Minnesota. Some correspondence had passed between them on the subject, when Mr. Lincoln was called to Kentucky on legal business.

Dr. Anson G. Henry of Springfield, now dead, also a personal friend of Lincoln's was likewise an applicant for office, and curiously enough, wished the office that Mr. Rives was seeking, and knowing the strong friendship which existed between Lincoln and Rives, sought to create an enmity between the two, and thus further his interests. Accordingly his friends circulated the report that Mr. Rives was talking of Lincoln in an abusive manner, and trying in various ways to injure him. Letters were written and sent to Lincoln, with information of this nature and like rumors reached his ears. But Lincoln's high ideas of honor, and the strong friendship hitherto formed for Mr. Rives, prevented his placing implicit confidence in these stories, although he was, to a certain extent, affected by them.

Mr. Rives had written several letters to Mr. Lincoln about this appointment, directing them to Springfield in his ignorance as to Mr. Lincoln's whereabouts, and had received no replies, until in December, when the following characteristic letter reached Mr. Rives, which explains:

Springfield, Dec. 15th, 1849.

G. W. Rives, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

On my return from Kentucky I found your letter of the 7th of November, and have delayed answering it till now, for the reason I now briefly state. From the beginning of our acquaintance, I had felt the greatest kindness for you, and had supposed it was reciprocated on your part. Last summer, under circumstances which I mention to you, I was painfully constrained

to withhold a recommendation which you desired and shortly afterwards I learned in such a way as to believe it, that you were indulging in open abuse of me, of course, my feelings were wounded. On receiving your last letter, the question occurred whether you were attempting to use me, at the same time you would injure me, or whether you might not have been misrepresented to me. If the former, I ought not to answer you; if the latter I ought, and so I have remained in suspense. I now inclose you a letter which you may use if you think fit.

Yours, &c.,

A. LINCOLN.

The letter which Mr. Lincoln speaks of having enclosed was a letter of recommendation for the position Mr. Rives had asked. This showed that Lincoln still trusted Mr. Rives, despite the damaging reports in circulation, and it was also a revelation to Mr. Rives. Taking the first stage, Mr. Rives started at once for Springfield, and on his arrival there he immediately started in search of Dr. Henry, and upon finding him proceeded to demand an instant retraction of all he had said. Dr. Henry, to use Mr. Rives' words, "was a smooth-tongued, scheming, conniving, well-dressed fellow, and explained that he had nothing to do with the lies started, and hoped there would be no trouble arise."

Mr. Rives knowing the friendship which existed between Lincoln and Henry, did not push the matter any further than to demand an exoneration before Lincoln by Henry, which request was complied with and everything cleared up.

The recommendation was never used by Mr. Rives, but he secured the post office afterwards for his brother-in-law, Mr. John Stratton, through Mr. Lincoln's influence.

HOTEL AT BLOOMFIELD

The hotel of Alexander Sommerville, of Bloomfield, was a famous stopping place for travelers for many years. Here was entertained many noted men among them was Abraham Lincoln, while he rode the circuit as a lawyer.

Lincoln was also in the town as a temperance lecturer and organized a society some time in the thirties with G. W. Riley as president of the society.

The above taken from the paper of Thomas Hoult, written for the Historical Society, giving early history of Bloomfield.

Personal Memories of Lincoln

A. J. BABER

A. J. Baber, now deceased, heard Mr. Lincoln deliver the first Republican speech ever made in Edgar County. (Taken from the Paris Beacon, of Feb. 12, 1909.)

In 1856, the old Whig party was in favor of Ex-President Fillmore for President, but the slavery question was absorbing the attention of the people. The Whig party as well as the Democrat party had not opposed the further extension of slavery. The Democratic candidate was James Buchanan.

John C. Fremont was the candidate for the Republicans for the presidency. The new anti-slavery party was only two years old.

Richard Sutherland, of Grandview, had been a Whig, but had joined the new party. He had recently made a tour of the eastern states and saw the situation clearer than his neighbors about Grandview, who were mostly in favor of Fillmore.

This virtually meant two slavery parties against the new Republican Free Soil party, as it was called. Mr. Sutherland, knowing Abraham Lincoln to be the most prominent leader of the Fremont party in Illinois, induced the future great emancipator to come to Grandview and deliver a Republican speech, the first speech delivered in the county in favor of the new party.

Besides Lincoln, H. P. H. Bromwell, who afterward served two terms in Congress from this district, was present and he enjoyed the heartiest laugh of his life on this occasion, and never forgot the incidents connected with Lincoln's speech during his entire life.

Mr. Lincoln showed the old Whigs, who were strongly opposed to the Democrats, that the slave-holders absolutely controlled both Whigs and Democrats, and that if they wanted to be free men themselves they must fight slavery. He explained to the people the arrogance of the slave-owners, their aristocratic and plutocratic tendencies and showed them, that, if they wanted to be free men they must have free soil, and teaching them that the slave-owners in opposing free soil were at the same time insiduously opposing free men, white or black. In fact, Mr. Lincoln made one of those simple, honest, straightforward speeches for which he was noted and made many converts to the cause of freedom. A Dr. Goodell had located at Kansas, Edgar County, to practice medicine. He sympathized with the slave-holders and with others from Kansas attended the Grandview speaking. He wanted to reply to the speech of Mr. Lincoln, and the Whigs still being in the majority there,

stood by him and some wrangling ensued. Finally Josh Cooper of Marshall, Ill., who attended the rally, proposed that Dr. Goodell should reply to Mr. Lincoln if he, Cooper, were allowed to reply to Dr. Goodell. So a compromise was made along these lines and Dr. Goodell replied to Lincoln. One peculiarity of Dr. Goodell was his tendency to use big words. He used no words but ponderous polysyllables if he could avoid it. So it was great fun for those who could appreciate the humorous side of it, and Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Bromwell lay on the grass within hearing of Dr. Goodell and laughed and rolled from prolonged mirthfulness. One sample of Dr. Goodell's speech which was vituperative, so far as it meant anything, is as follows: The new Republican party is composed of the essence of the quintessence of the putrescence of purulent matter and it has agitated and shaken this great fabric from center to circumference." At the close of Goodell's speech Mr. Cooper said: "Fellow citizens, I am going home and when I get there I am going to take down my dictionary and if I find one word in it, you have just listened to, I'll burn the thing in the cook stove so none of it can escape."

At this time Mr. Baber also told of the occasion when Lincoln was to make a temperance speech at Baldwinsville school house and missing connection with his host, Col. Baldwin, made the trip of six miles on foot in order to keep his engagement.

HOWARD McCORD

Howard McCord tells of the meeting for Lincoln written by Dr. Floyd M. Davis:

"I was just a green country boy of fifteen at the time, I had probably heard of Lincoln, but the name had made but little impression upon me. I came to town with a load of wood the day he spoke. I passed the speakers' stand, saw the crowd and remember that I stopped my team and asked someone who was speaking. The reply was "Lincoln," and I wondered who Lincoln was, as I drove on. I can't explain it, maybe it was Lincoln's speech, but it is safe to say that not ten days later the "Tall Sucker" was the subject of conversation in about every home in Edgar County."

The joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas at Charleston took place eleven days after Lincoln spoke here, and all parties partook of the general enthusiasm. How many went to Charleston from Edgar County will never be known. Six hundred went by train alone, but it is probable that double that number rode or drove over.

An excursion train made up of "ten side door Pullmans" (stock cars), with heavy boards on trestles for seats, left Terre Haute at an early hour. There were about one hundred on board when it reached Paris. Four hundred were waiting for

Springfield, Feb. 12th 1857

Messrs. Steele & Sumner

Gentlemen

Yours of the 10th covering a claim of Mr. D. A. Morrison against the Illinois Central Railroad Company is received - I have been in the regular retainer of the Co. for two or three years, but I expect they do not wish to retain me any longer - The road not passing the point, there is no one here for me to present the claim to -

I have concluded to say to you, that I am going to Chicago, if nothing prevents, on the 21st inst. and I will then ascertain whether they discharge me, & if they do, as I expect, I will attend to your business & write you - If this is satisfactory, let it so stand - if not write me at once -

Yours truly
A. Lincoln

COPY OF LETTER WRITTEN BY MR. LINCOLN

it here. The train arrived at Charleston with more than six hundred on board.

Leaving the cars the passengers formed in two lines, one of Douglas men, the other Lincoln. At the head of the former was carried a long banner reading "Edgar County, 500 Majority for Douglas." The Lincoln men carried a banner reading "Old Edgar for the Tall Sucker."

FREQUENT VISITOR IN PARIS

Abraham Lincoln, the private citizen, was known by the Illinois friends, better in a social way than in his public, or political life. He was very near to those old friends, one of whom was my father, Gen. M. K. Alexander, at whose home Mr. Lincoln was a visitor whenever he was in Paris on business. The first time I met him, I have been informed by the older members of the family, I celebrated the occasion by taking my first steps in his presence. The last time I saw him before his election as President was in 1856, when he made a political speech in the grove of my uncle, Col. Washington Alexander.

The grove occupied the ground between the present location of the interurban station and the street east of that, a beautiful grove of forest trees. There were no houses there excepting my uncle's. Washington street has since been extended through, and houses built on this ground.

I heard Mr. Lincoln speak, and saw him immediately after at home. My father was an invalid and unable to leave the house at that time. Although Stephen A. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln were opposed to each other politically, they were in social life, friends. Mr. Douglas was a frequent visitor to my oldest sister, and on one occasion, Mr. Lincoln called with him. The young lady, however, had become more interested in a new suitor, and when she saw these gentlemen approaching, made a very undignified disappearance through a back window. Dr. John TenBroeck was the formidable rival.

I have a letter to my father in regard to some town lots in Clinton, Illinois, a photographed copy is shown on page 20.

I saw Mr. Lincoln after he became President at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, where he and Edward Everett spoke from the balcony.

My husband, Judge R. B. Lamon, practiced law in Danville, and knew Mr. Lincoln well. Ward Hill Lamon, his cousin, was a law partner of Mr. Lincoln, both in Danville and Bloomington. On one Sunday while Mr. Lincoln was attending court in Dan-

ville. Mr. Morgan, who lived in the country, invited Mr. Lincoln, Judge David Davis, Judge O. L. Davis, Leonard Sweet, Ward H. Lamon and my husband to spend the day. Judge David Davis was at that time Circuit Judge, and was later appointed one of the Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court by Mr. Lincoln. Leonard Sweet was one of the most prominent lawyers of the State.

Judge O. L. Davis was later one of the Appellate Judges of the State and Ward H. Lamon was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia by Mr. Lincoln.

Judge Lamon said it was a most interesting day, that there was not an uninteresting thing said. They talked, of course, of various things, among them, they discussed fiction. Mr. Lincoln had not expressed himself, so was asked, as to who was his favorite author on that line. He replied, "Gentlemen, I have never had time to read fiction, or poetry, excepting Shakespeare," of his works, however, he was very fond and familiar. A copy belonging to the family of Judge Oliver Davis is valued on account of the marking by Mr. Lincoln of his favorite passages, while a visitor at the Davis home.

My husband was in court on one occasion when Judge David Davis was presiding. There was an outburst of laughter among the attorneys, Judge Davis rapped for order and said, "Gentlemen, we must have better order in the room." As soon as quiet prevailed the Judge called one of the lawyers and asked, "What was Lincoln telling you this time?"

Ward H. Lamon was not only a partner in law of Mr. Lincoln, but was a most intimate friend. At Mr. Lincoln's request he accompanied him to Washington for the Inauguration. Mr. Lamon was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia very soon after. This was not of his own choosing, but in deference to Mr. Lincoln's wish to have him near him in the trying times he anticipated, he accepted the appointment.

Mr. Lincoln never neglected any attention he could give to his own people. Dennis Hanks, his own cousin, and who was reared in the same house with him, spent the last years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. James Shoaff, who was my neighbor. I saw quite a little of him at that time, and found him interesting. He was a reader and an interesting talker. The only time he was in Washington after Mr. Lincoln was President, he went directly to the White House, and knowing nothing of the formalities for gaining access to the President, went to the way leading to the rooms where Mr. Lincoln received, and was asked at the door for his credentials, and as to whether he had an appointment with the President. But he had nothing to show for it, so was denied admission, all of which astonished him, that there would be any trouble of this kind. He finally decided that the next party that secured admission he would accompany whether or no. So he pushed right in, and it happened that Mr.

Lincoln was standing facing the door and saw Dennis at once, he rushed over to him, put his hands on his shoulders, and said, "Why, Dennis, where did you come from?" Mr. Hanks said he enjoyed seeing those "Lackeys" at the door, with their eyes popping out in amazement.

Mr. Lincoln never had a gold watch until he went to Washington. He bought one, and while Mr. Hanks was there he gave him the silver watch he had carried for years, and Mr. Hanks showed it to me with a great deal of pride.

Ward Lamon was apprehensive of danger to Mr. Lincoln, of assassination from the first, but could not convince him of it. He told me that once when he was talking to him on the danger of going about as he was in the habit of doing, unguarded, and had enlarged on the subject, the President said, "Now, Hill, if you will cut short your lecture, I'll come and sit in your lap, and be good." And to Judge Usher, who happened in, he said, "This boy has been trying to scare me; he has to go to Richmond on Government business for a few days, and wants me to promise that while he is gone, I will not go out nights, particularly to the theatre, he thinks I am in danger of being murdered. Why, if a man wanted to kill me, he could come right in here and do it." Judge Usher said he agreed with Lamon, but Mr. Lincoln would not promise. Col. Lamon went to Richmond and three days later the President was assassinated. Col. Lamon thought he could have prevented Mr. Lincoln's going to the theatre that particular night had he been at home.

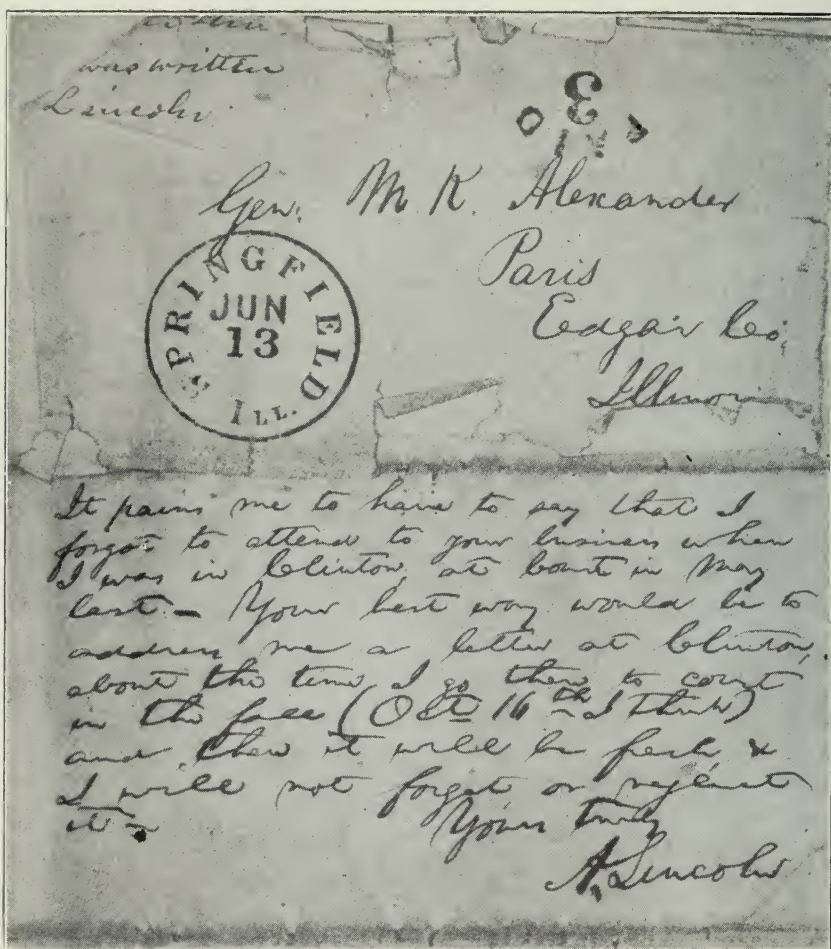
The one poem that we have associated in our minds with Mr. Lincoln, my mother heard him recite, when she went with my father to the first Capital of the State, Vandalia. The first verse is given here:

"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave."

LUCY A. LAMON.

Personal recollections of Mrs. Belle Pierce, of Redmon, Ill.:

"When I was about four years of age, my foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Burnett, kept the Burnett Tavern which was in the southeast corner of Grandview. I can remember of Mr. Lincoln's visits, at our tavern. His meals were served for ten cents, his horse was also fed for the same price, this also including the care of it. Mr. Lincoln always had saddle bags, and would throw them down in the bar room. This I remember quite distinctly, as I often stumbled over them. Mr. Lincoln always carried a lantern among his effects."



COPY OF LETTER WRITTEN TO GEN. M. K. ALEXANDER

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS

AS WILLIAM B. SHERIFF REMEMBERS MR. LINCOLN.

On North Main Street, Paris, Illinois, May 17th, 1858, I was walking down the street and met Mr. Charles Summers, an attorney of Paris, a brother-in-law of Judge A. Y. Trogdon. Mr. Summers, for whom I had run some errands, was a director of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railway. He said, "Will, would you like to go to Charleston tomorrow to hear the joint debate between Douglas and Lincoln for United States senatorship; there is to be a special train going in the morning and returning in the evening? He saying, if I cared to go he would write me a pass, which he promptly did, and said to me, "Doctor Newell's son John, your playmate, would enjoy going," and he made out a pass for him. I said that John would be delighted to go, as I wanted company. I remember how the platform occupied by the speakers faced to the east, one of the speakers being of a long frame, and the other a short, heavy-set man. I did not get much benefit of the arguments, as a boy of my size and age being more interested in the red lemonade and the melons, I suppose. Fifty years later, on May 16th, 1908, I went to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the debate at Charleston. The platform occupied the same ground as fifty years before. They reserved space in the front of the platform for people who attended the debate fifty years before. That space was filled up by a number of gray haired people. I remember that Judge A. Y. Trogdon was one of them. The committee distributed a very good badge with Lincoln and Douglas pictures; the supply gave out before they reached me. One side of the badge was for 1858 and the other the fiftieth celebration. I went down to the Courier newspaper office and a young lady clerk asked what she could do for me. I said I would be obliged to get a badge of the fiftieth anniversary. She replied that they were only given to those who were there fifty years before. I said that was why I was asking, I was not very old at the time, but I was there. She remarked that I did not look it, for which I thanked her. I have the badge and it is in very good condition.

There was seven of the joint debates during the year 1858 and all of the sites are marked with monuments. I went to Indianapolis in 1865 to see Lincoln's body lying in state in the State House while on the way to Springfield via Chicago. Later I went several times to the cemetery at Springfield and have had a full sized portrait of Lincoln hanging in my office for many years.

MY PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Back in the days when the judges and attorneys rode the circuit from county seat to county seat to hold the terms of court, at one term in Paris, either in the year 1852 or 1853, I was engaged in a game of marbles at the east door of the old Court House. A tall spare built man, plainly dressed, came out of the door and stopped to look at the game. After looking for a few moments, he asked one of the boys engaged in the game, and I think it was Mert Jaquith, gave this gentleman his marble and he participated in the game, and, by the way, he was an expert player. After finishing that game, he thanked the group of boys and passed on down toward the old Paris Hotel, where he was stopping.

I thought very little of that incident at the time, but as years went by, in 1858, Abraham Lincoln became a candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. His opponent was Stephen A. Douglas, usually called the "Little Giant." During that campaign, Mr. Lincoln was billed to speak in Paris on a certain date. The platform was erected in the Wash Alexander grove, which is now East Washington Street. I came to the speaking and when the speaker was introduced, I recognized him immediately as the man who had participated in the game of marbles five or six years previous to that time. The two incidents together impressed my mind so that they never escaped from my recollection. As time went on, as the people all know, this same Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. As President of the United States he was also Commander-in-Chief of the Army of which I was a member during the War. He was assassinated before my term of service expired, consequently, I was prevented from ever seeing that peculiar type of man again.

This country has produced a great many very eminent men, known in their own country as well as in foreign lands, but to my mind, Abraham Lincoln was pre-eminently the greatest statesman that America has ever produced, both at home and through the length and breadth of the civilized world.

W. C. SLEMONS.

* * *

RECOLLECTIONS BY HON. H. P. H. BROMWELL.

The following clipping from an old paper was presented to The Daily Beacon by the late R. G. Sutherland, cashier of the First National Bank:

"In the days of President Lincoln, the Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell was a prominent man in Illinois, indeed in national politics. A member of the same bar and about the same age as Mr. Lincoln, politically of the same faith, he and the judge were naturally warm friends. When approached by a reporter concerning a Lincoln anecdote, he said, 'I was present and know all about it; except I forget some of the most laughable parts of

the altercation between the lawyer and doctor referred to. If I could recollect every word, I could not tell it as Mr. Lincoln could and did. There is a sequel to the story, more interesting than any part of it, which must go with it; it concerns Mr. Lincoln directly in the last days of his life. There is not now another person than myself alive who knows all of both parts of this story. I will give you the facts just as they happened, and you may be assured that every expression attributed to Mr. Lincoln is in the very words used by him, unless where I state it to be otherwise.

"Late in September, 1856, Mr. Lincoln and I were on a trip together speaking through the old Seventh Congressional District of Illinois. We left Charleston, Coles County, about 10 o'clock in the morning, on a freight train on the Terre Haute & Alton railroad, to go to Grandview, a small town about two miles from the railroad, in Edgar county, where a township meeting was to be held at 1 o'clock that day. There were no other passengers as I can recollect, and we got off at Dudley, two miles from Grandview, and went to dinner with R. B. Sutherland, who lived then at the station, an old and leading citizen of Grandview, and one of the best men of Edgar county. He is now no 'more on earth,' but he was one of those men whom I cannot mention with indifference at any time. After dinner we went in a one-horse wagon, with Mr. Sutherland and others, to Grandview, where a platform had been built in a grove that was fenced in, and the ground was covered with a rank growth of blue grass nearly two feet high. The scenery around Grandview was worthy of the name. The whole neighborhood presented a succession with walnut groves, between which lay the farms stretching out for miles with large orchards, wide cornfields, and white farmhouses, all overlooking the grand prairie on the north, and bounded by the 'rich woody' forest on the south. The place in which the meeting was to be held was one of the most beautiful of these groves, the trees being tall and straight, and just enough scattered to give all the beauty of mingled shade and sunshine, and the mellow autumn sunlight breaking through the wide spreading branches of the pensive seeming walnut trees, bending with the weight of their orange-like fruit, together with the wide and quiet landscape toward the north, gave a wonderful air of repose to the whole scene. The people assembled and sat down on the cushion of blue grass which filled every square foot of the inclosure, and shortly after 1 o'clock the speaking began. Mr. Lincoln was one of the Republican nominees for elector-at-large on the Fremont ticket and I was nominee on the same ticket for elector for the district which included Logan county, running 70 miles north of Springfield, and Lawrence county, opposite Vincennes on the south. What our chances were in that region may be inferred from the numbers of each party present (if, being a

Republican meeting), which were 90 Democrats and 46 Fillmore men, or 46 Democrats and 90 Fillmore men, I forget which, and 6 Republicans. Although that may seem a slim showing for us, yet by comparison it didn't seem so bad to me, for there were present 5 more Republicans than I found in all Clay county, and 6 more than in Piatt county at the beginning of the campaign. Mr. Lincoln spoke last, and made one of the most masterly speeches of his life. His jovial spirit seemed to fill the assembly, and there was not only universal good humor, but, from some cause, there grew up a remarkable disposition to have some fun.

"Everybody was at ease and leisure; all had been to dinner, and to eat dinner with the Edgar county people meant to get what the Frenchman called a "ver grand statisfy" of the good things which a country produced where it was constantly remarked that a man could work one day and live on it six.

"The lawyer and doctor mentioned by Mr. Usher were both there, though not by appointment. The lawyer was the Hon. J. P. Cooper, a Republican of Marshall, Clark County, formerly Democratic member of the legislature and afterward judge of the county court of Coles county, and the doctor was Dr. A. Goodell, of Kansas, then as always a devoted Democrat. They were both men of remarkable fluency of speech, both excitable, and each for certain peculiarities never had an equal that I ever saw. Each for some reason had a special desire to get after the other, and each had come to make a speech if a chance could be had. Each was full of wit and droll, comical expressions; but they were so different that if either had been pitted against any other man than the other, nothing extraordinary would probably have happened. But the combination brought them out. They were both restless while the appointed speakers were on the stand, and just before Mr. Lincoln concluded Dr. Goodell came and asked me if we had any objections to his taking the stand. I said no, and went and told Mr. Lincoln what he wanted and he announced that the doctor would speak. Judge Cooper, who, it seems, did not expect that, was annoyed, and came to me, saying he wanted to speak. I mentioned this to Mr. Lincoln, and it was arranged that Cooper should follow the doctor. The crowd cheered the announcement, and as soon as Mr. Lincoln concluded, the doctor mounted the stand, amid a roar of cheers, with his attention fixed on Cooper, who was in front of the stand, and seemed to take to himself everything the doctor had to say, and it was plain that each rejoiced in the scalp of the other in advance.

Among the doctor's peculiarities the most remarkable was his wonderful stock and flow of words—words of all descriptions, but especially those of the sciences, theology and metaphysics, besides the medical vocabulary. He spoke fast, and the crowd cheered, and as the cheering went on increasing it be-

came necessary for him to speak louder and louder in order to be heard above the din, and as they excited him he went on fast and faster. He was witty and made some remarkable hits and as the cheering went on he seemed to credit it all to that account, though the crowd enjoyed a good deal more than that what was going on. Judge Cooper, who seemed to take the whole speech to himself, was in front of the platform, passing back and forward and gesticulating violently, and frequently making some retort, at which the crowd shouted with all their might, whereupon the doctor would start on another flight of his remarkable words, the crowd roaring until he was utterly drowned out by noise and he would stop for breath, and the screaming and laughing would go on. As soon as it slackened the judge cut in between them with something that set all going louder than ever, and the next lull, the doctor, with fresh breath and a new supply of his curious words and wit, took all by storm.

"Now, Judge Cooper was short and fleshy, and being lame in one hip, used a very stout cane, which he flourished most when speaking, and as he moved back and forth in front of the stand, and the doctor on the platform "chased" from one end of it to the other, each letting fly at the other in his peculiar way, and the people rolling and sprawling in the blue grass, and roaring and the noise increasing every moment, it soon became a question of time, or rather endurance on the doctor's part how long before he must yield the platform and Cooper take his place.

"The doctor held the stand about an hour, when he closed, utterly out of breath, and everybody jumped up and shouted for about five minutes, until the noise could have been heard a mile at least.

"Cooper was instantly on the platform, and as soon as he could be heard went for the doctor, who was now in front, and moving back and forth, every minute making some repartee, until it became a regular set-to between them.

"I lay on the grass, and at times leaned against the trunk of a walnut tree about seven feet from the right hand corner of the platform. Mr. Lincoln lay at full length with his feet at the same corner and his head supported at times on his hand, his elbow on the ground. Sometimes he moved around and cracked a joke with somebody else. He remembered all the strange, witty or ludicrous things that were uttered by either party or by the audience, but I have forgotten most of them. I recollect, however, that Cooper was descanting on the fact that just at the time of such momentous movements in the political world, his doctor should make his appearance among men, and, in addition to that, should have a vision and see the obsolete things or all dictionaries in every language, and nothing else that the people wanted to know—

"That's more than any lawyer round here has seen lately,"

shouted the doctor, 'a vision of anything homogeneous with a dictionary would throw their whole system into spasms.'

"If a lawyer or anybody else should take spasms or get fundered on any kind of valuable knowledge,' said Cooper, 'a Democratic speech would work it all out of him in time to save life.'

"And so they went on. All questions concerning the Nebraska bill, Missouri Compromise and Slavery were lost sight of in the contest of outwitting each other. Each was several times on the platform and sometimes both—the crowd shouting, 'Go it Billbags,' 'Go it lawyer,' 'Stick to him, Doctor,' etc., hats flying twenty feet in the air, some standing, some rolling in the grass and all in a roar of laughter.

"At one time the judge let off a hit at the doctor and he replied with a short 'That's not so—that's a lie.' 'You say that's a lie, do you?' screamed Cooper; 'well, doctor, I'll take that off of you; I'll take anything in the world from you; but for God's sake don't give me any of your pills.'

"I've got no pill that would help your case—I don't treat delirium,' said the doctor; 'I'll let you know that I am not practicing medicine at all now.' 'You don't practice medicine any more, you say,' shouted Cooper; 'the country is safer than I had supposed.'

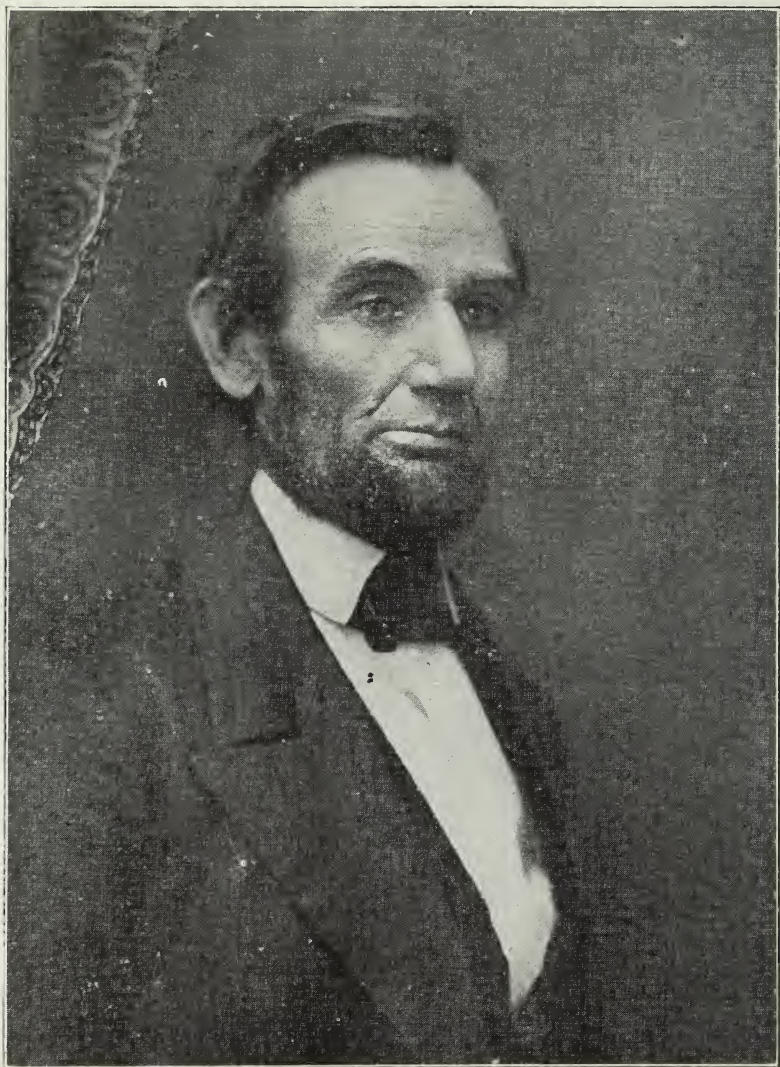
"And so it went on from 4 o'clock until just as the sun set, when the speakers subsided from sheer exhaustion and the crowd began to stir around and separate; but the cheering and laughing did not slacken. On every road that they went you could hear them more than a mile off, making the woods ring. Mr. Lincoln had laughed till he was worn out. Several who were near us found it impossible to stop. For my part, it was the first and only time in my life that I laughed till I became alarmed; but the fact was, it produced a kind of spasm through the chest and the body which did not entirely pass off for several hours.

"We rode back to Mr. Sutherland's and nobody thought of going to bed before midnight: yet even then the laughing would break out somewhere about the house and all hands would join in, and so it went on for hours. The next morning we separated, and I saw Mr. Lincoln no more till we met at Atlanta, Logan county.

"Nearly nine years after, in the last days of March, 1865, I was at Washington, and went with Judge Steele, then chief clerk of the land division of the Indian bureau, to call on Mr. Lincoln. We found him writing a letter at a long table. Gov. Yates and Delegate Burleigh, of Dakota, were in an adjoining room and came in. Mr. Lincoln asked us to excuse him till he should finish the letter. Before he had finished writing the door opened and Mr. Seward came in with a portfolio under his arm and advanced to the opposite side of the table. As he did

so, Mr. Lincoln spoke out in a loud ringing tone, 'Good morning, Mr. Secretary. I was just writing a letter to send to you, but as you are here now, I will give it to you myself.' And with that he said it made him think of a story about a lawyer up in one of the northern counties of Illinois who wrote a letter to the judge while court was in session, because the judge would not allow him to speak further in the case. After he told the story, he introduced me to Mr. Seward, and said, 'This is the man who was with me at Grandview the time I told you of, when we had so much fun.' Then he said to Gov. Yates, 'You never heard that story, did you?' The governor said he had not. Thereupon Mr. Seward said to Gov. Yates that he must hear it, and Mr. Lincoln began to tell it with all the particulars. The table was a long one, standing about six feet from the fire-place, and in one corner of the room stood a long hickory cane with the bark on. It was about four feet long. As he began to describe the performances at Grandview, he stepped to the corner, took that long staff, and came round on the side of the table furthest from the fire, and flourishing the cane and limping as though with a lame hip as he used it, he went backward and forward before the table, imitating Judge Cooper in action and voice; then laying the cane on the table he would give the doctor's part, and so on, the room in a roar of laughter.

Gov. Yates, Judge Steele and I knew Judge Cooper, who was very short and fleshy, with a wide head, and here was Mr. Lincoln, over six feet high, slender and straight, with a cane far too long even for him, showing a man of such opposite form and likeness, which made the whole thing ten times more laughable than otherwise. Just as he had repeated the words of Cooper: 'Then the country is safer than I had supposed,' and was whirling around the corner of the table with the cane against his right hip—Secretary Seward, Senator Yates and all the rest convulsed with laughter—the door opened and in came the usher, saying, 'Mr. President, that soldier is out here waiting to see you again. He wants to know when you will see him.' Mr. Lincoln said, 'Tell him I can't see him any more about that matter. I've seen him as many times as I can;' and turning towards the rest of us, he continued, 'I wish that man would let me alone. I've seen him again and again. I've done everything for him that I can do, and he knows it just as well as I do; and I've told him over and over, and he ought to let me alone, but he won't stop following me up. He knows I can't do anything more for him. I declare, if he don't let me alone, I'll tell him what I did a fellow the other day, that I'll undo what I have done for him.'"



FROM NEGATIVE OWNED BY H. W. FAY, CUSTODIAN OF LINCOLN'S
TOMB

For President—
 Abraham Lincoln
 For Vice President—
 Hannibal Hamlin
 For Presidential Electors—
 Leonard Sweet
 John N. Palmer
 Allen C. Fuller
 William B. Plato
 Lawrence Weldon
 William P. Kellogg
 James Stark
 James C. Conkling
 H. P. H. Bromwell
 Thomas G. Allen
 John Olney
 For Congress—
 James T. Cunningham
 For Governor—
 Richard Yates
 For Lieutenant Governor—
 Francis A. Hoffman
 For Secretary of State—
 Ozias M. Hatch
 For Auditor of Public Accounts—
 Jesse K. Dubois
 For State Treasurer—
 William Butler
 For Superintendent of Public
 Instruction—
 Newton Bateman
 For Prosecuting Attorney—
 Joseph G. Cannon
 For Representative—
 William P. Dole
 For Clerk of the Circuit Court—
 William P. Gregg
 For Sheriff—
 William B. Bailey
 For Coroner—
 John W. Harshbarger
 For Convention
 Against Convention

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President—
 Stephen A. Douglas
 For Vice President—
 Herschel V. Johnson
 For Presidential Electors—
 James L. D. Morrison
 William H. W. Cushman
 John A. Rawlins
 John W. Drury
 S. W. Randall
 S. Corning Judd
 Calvin A. Warren
 Anthony Thornton
 Nathan W. Tupper
 William H. Underwood
 Isham N. Haynie
 For Congress—
 James C. Robinson
 For Governor—
 James A. Allen
 For Lieutenant Governor—
 Lewis W. Ross
 For Secretary of State—
 George H. Campbell
 For State Auditor—
 Bernard Arntzen
 For State Treasurer—
 Hugh Maher
 For Superintendent Public In-
 struction—
 Edward R. Roe
 For State's Attorney—
 James R. Cunningham
 For Representative—
 Napoleon B. Stage
 For Circuit Clerk—
 William D. Latshaw
 For Sheriff—
 Micheal E. O'Hair
 For Coroner—
 Levi James
 For Convention
 Against Convention

These Tickets copied from the original tickets of 1860, preserved by James T. Scott, and are now in possession of W. T. Scott.

COPY OF ADVERTISEMENT

Advertisement appearing in The Prairie Beacon, Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, Friday, April 26, 1861:

PARIS HOTEL,

R. Patton, Proprietor.

South-East of Public Square, Paris, Ills.

Having refitted and refurnished this House, I am now prepared to accommodate the traveling community in a manner that will ensure satisfaction. Omnibus running to all trains free of charge. Office of Southern Hack Line.

* * *

Mrs. Mary M. Patton, 305 South Central Avenue, City, relates the following, which came to her through information from her husband, Mr. Geo. W. Patton, whose father, Mr. R. Patton, owned the Patton Hotel, which in the late '50s was the only hotel in the town.

It was situated on the south side of the public square, and when Attorney Lincoln was in Paris attending to his law cases he made the Patton Hotel his headquarters, and always occupied room No. 22, which room they designated as Lincoln's room.

In later years when the hotel was removed, that part which had the room where Attorney Lincoln had slumbered was transferred to East Washington Street and took its place in the building there erected, which was for many years the home of Mr. Geo. W. Patton and family.

With the exception of some minor change, the room remains the same as when Attorney Lincoln occupied it, and thought over his pleadings for his cases in the Edgar County Court House, and dreamed his dreams.

LECTURE ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mrs. Angeline McMillan, who enjoys the distinction of being the first white child born in Paris, talked to a number of little folks at the Carnegie Library at four o'clock today, giving personal recollections of Lincoln.—(Paris Beacon of Feb. 12, 1909.)

Lincoln Mementoes and Relics

Dr. E. O. Laughlin

Considering the brief time it has been in existence the Edgar County Historical Society has been quite fortunate in having been made the recipient, by gift and loan, of a number of Lincoln mementoes and relics. All are well authenticated and several are of priceless value.

Most cherished, because they connect the Great Emancipator so intimately with our community and bring his majestic, shadowy presence home to us, are the chair he frequently used when visiting at the home of his friend, Hon. George W. Rives, loaned by the Rives family, the desk at which he sat when practicing law at the Edgar County bar, presented by the directors of school district 86, and the flute, over a century old, which was played upon by Lincoln and Dennis Hanks.

Closely related to the days when Lincoln, the circuit riding lawyer, practiced in Paris are the key to the old court house, loaned by the Misses Trogdon, and the old court house bell, presented by the following heirs of George W. Brown: John A. Brown, Joseph E. Brown, George W. Brown, Jr., Mrs. Ida B. Morris, Mrs. Addie M. Easter, Mrs. Ola R. North and Harry F. Brown.

Other interesting Lincoln relics reposing in the Society's museum may be mentioned a picture of Lincoln, a leaflet and a piece of oak taken from the Lincoln home at Springfield, presented by H. W. Fay, Custodian of the Lincoln Tomb; picture in frame of Lincoln, Dennis Hanks, John Hanks, Sarah Bush, the cabin in which Lincoln was born and cabin built by Thomas Lincoln, from Mrs. M. Barney; an autograph letter of Lincoln, loaned by Faber Blackman, and a picture of the Lincoln monument taken in 1869.

Our people should always bear in mind, too, that a part of the old Patton hotel, including the identical room occupied by Lincoln when stopping at that old-time hostelry, still stands at 131 East Washington Street, upon ground which was once a portion of Alexander's Grove, where Lincoln made one of his famous campaign speeches.

Not on the Golden Eagle will we see Lincoln's face,
Not on the shining silver those dear loved features trace;

But on the humble copper, that lowly coin instead,

Was given the high honor of bearing Lincoln's head.

The man of many millions that image may not grasp,
But childhood's chubby fingers that penny oft will clasp,

The poor man will esteem it and mothers hold it dear;

The plain, the common people Lincoln loved when he was
here.

—ROBERT G. MACKAY.

The memory of
Abraham Lincoln
Is one of the
Priceless heritages of
American life.
It is a great
Constructive force in
Molding the character and
Spirit of the nation.
The entire world has
Felt his influence and
His history belongs to
Mankind and the ages.
His example has
Inspired many purposeful and
Determined lives and
Will continue through
Coming generations.
His love of justice
Tempered with mercy,
His faith in right
Over might,
His devotion to duty,
His fidelity to
The ideal of human service,
His humility in the use of power.
His unfailing good humor
Under stress
And his confidence in the
Future of our national life—
Such were the elements of
His greatness.

MRS. W. T. SCOTT.



